

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN**

LIBERTARIAN NATIONAL
COMMITTEE, INC.,
Plaintiff,
v.

MIKE SALIBA, et. al.
Defendants

CIVIL ACTION NO.:

23-cv-11074

Hon. Judith E. Levy

PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

Plaintiff, the Libertarian National Committee, Inc. ("LNC"), respectfully moves for a Preliminary Injunction under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(a), preventing Defendants Mike Saliba, Rafael Wolf, Greg Stempfle, Angela Thornton-Canny, Jami Van Alstine, Mary Buzuma, Dave Canny and Joseph Brungardt (collectively "Defendants") from unlawfully and without authorization, individually and/or jointly, using the LNC's federally registered trademark "Libertarian Party" Exhibit 2.

Without such an order, Defendants will continue willfully and maliciously infringing on the LNC's mark, diluting the LNC's mark, and misleading the public through false advertising and through claims, presumptions, or insinuations of affiliation with the Plaintiff, to the detriment of Plaintiff. Defendants will continue to use Plaintiff's trademark to conduct fraudulent solicitation of political donations, making misrepresentations to the FEC and the State of Michigan

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claiming the status of being the authorized state committee of the LNC and entitled to use its trademark in a corporate name, engaging in unfair competition with the LNC's authorized affiliate and user of its trademarks, and causing irreparable harm to the LNC.

This Motion is supported by the accompanying memorandum in support and the Declarations of Mr. Chadderdon and Ms. Harlos, as well as Exhibits 1 - 40 submitted herewith.

Plaintiff Requests Oral Argument.

June 15, 2023

Respectfully Submitted,

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COMMITTEE, INC.**

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CERTIFICATE OF CONFERENCE

The undersigned hereby certifies that undersigned counsel for Plaintiff has had several exchanges and a conversation with counsel for all Defendants, Mr. Nick Curcio regarding the Preliminary Injunction Motion. Mr. Curcio indicated that Defendants were agreeable to discontinue use of the Libertarian Party Torch Eagle Logo but would not agree to discontinue their use of the “Libertarian Party” Trademark. Thus resolution of issues remain for determination by the Court. After consultation, undersigned does not foresee resolution to these issue without this Motion.

Respectfully Submitted:

/s/ Joseph J. Zito
Joseph J. Zito

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that the forgoing Motion for Preliminary Injunction and accompanying Declarations, and Exhibits were filed on June 15, 2023 with the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan through the CM/ECF system, and that all counsel of record were served by the CM/ECF System. In addition, Counsel has served Mr. Curcio by e-mail as follows:

Nick Curcio
ncurcio@curciofirm.com

Respectfully Submitted:

/s/ Joseph J. Zito
Joseph J. Zito

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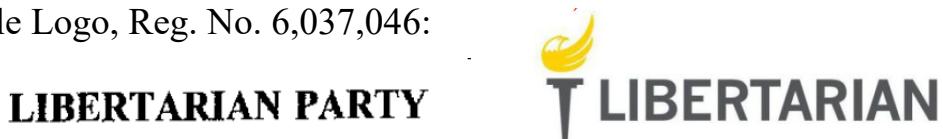
Hon. Judith E. Levy

**PLAINTIFF'S MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF
MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

CONCISE STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES PRESENTED

The issue before the Court is Trademark infringement.

Plaintiff, LNC, Inc., is the owner of a number of Federally registered trademarks, including: "Libertarian Party" Reg. No. 2,423,459 and the Libertarian Torch-Eagle Logo, Reg. No. 6,037,046:



Properly chartered affiliates are licensed to use the LNC's federally registered trademarks. Defendants are not recognized as chartered affiliates and are not licensed. However, Defendants have, without permission and without license, infringed LNC's federally registered trademarks as a group publicly Plaintiff's registered marks. Defendants have used "Libertarian Party of MI" and "Libertarian Party of Michigan" and the logo and "michiganlp.net" which is confusingly similar to "michiganlp.org".

Defendant's infringement has monetary, political and reputational harm to the LNC, the Libertarian Party and the LPM. The infringing use has also caused dilution and disparagement of the Plaintiff's marks and the good will associated therewith and public confusion.

Plaintiff seeks the Court's intervention to curtail further infringement.

CONTROLLING AUTHORITY FOR RELIEF SOUGHT

Trademark infringement (under 15 U.S.C. §1114(a))

False designation or origin (under 15 U.S.C. §1125(a)).

Park 'N Fly, Inc. v. Dollar Park & Fly, Inc., 469 U.S. 189, 196 (1985)

Sixth Circuit cases on preliminary injunction, (1) likelihood of success on the merits; (2) irreparable injury; (3) substantial harm to others; and (4) the public interest

Graveline v. Johnson, 747 F. App'x 408, 412 (6th Cir. 2018)

Bays v. City of Fairborn, 668 F.3d 814, 818–19 (6th Cir. 2012)).

U.S. v. Edward Rose Sons, 384 F.3d 258, 261 (6th Cir. 2004).

Certified Restoration Dry Cleaning Network, L.L.C. v. Tenke Corp., 511 F.3d 535, 542 (6th Cir. 2007)

PGP, LLC v. TPII, LLC, 734 F. App'x 330, 332 (6th Cir. 2018).

Wynn Oil Co. v. Am. Way Serv. Corp., 943 F.2d 595, 608 (6th Cir. 1991)

Lexmark Int'l, Inc. v. Static Control Components, Inc., 387 F.3d 522, 532–33 (6th Cir. 2004))

Hensley Mfg. v. ProPride, Inc., 579 F.3d 603, 609 (6th Cir. 2009)

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I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff, LNC, Inc., is the National Committee of the Libertarian Party as defined by 52 U.S.C. §30101(14) and manages the business of the Libertarian Party throughout the United States at the national level which includes chartering state-level organizations. [Exhibit 5]. As part of its management of the Party, Plaintiff has registered a number of trademarks with the USPTO that are associated and identified with its national and local political activities and affiliations. Plaintiff's Trademarks include the federally registered trademark rights to "Libertarian Party" Reg. No. 2,423,459 and Logo Reg. No. 6,037,046:

[Exhibit 2]

LIBERTARIAN PARTY

[Exhibit 3]



The "Libertarian Party" mark has been in use in commerce at least since January of 1972 and has been granted incontestable status by the USPTO through meeting the requirements of 15 USC §1065. The "Libertarian Party" mark is incontestable (35 USC 1115) and famous (35 USC 1125). The "Libertarian Logo" mark has been in use in commerce at least since 2015.

Properly chartered affiliates are licensed to use the LNC's federally registered trademarks. In 1972, the LNC chartered the Libertarian Party of Michigan (LPM), as an affiliate of the Libertarian Party. The LPM is licensed to use the "Libertarian Party" and "Libertarian Logo" marks, Defendants are not licensed.

The governing arm of the LPM is the Libertarian Party of Michigan Executive Committee, Inc. ("LPMEC"). The directors of the LPMEC are defined in their Articles of Incorporation and Corporate Bylaws and are recognized as an affiliate by the Plaintiff, LNC. [see Exhibit 1, Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of LPMEC,] The LPM has a legitimate LPMEC that is recognized and authorized by the LNC to use Plaintiff's Trademarks.

Defendants, who are not the LPM and are not the LPMEC, as recognized by Plaintiff, the LNC, are not authorized nor licensed to use the LNC's registered trademarks. However, Defendants have, without permission and without license, beginning in January 2023, willfully adopted, used and infringed one or both of the LNC's federally registered trademarks as a group improperly holding themselves out to the public using the registered trademarks of Plaintiff.

Defendants have used the registered marks and marks that are confusingly similar in commerce, including holding themselves out as "Libertarian Party of

MI" (see exhibit 10) and "Libertarian Party of Michigan" [exhibits 11, 16 and 25]

Libertarian Party of Michigan

Libertarian Party of Michigan: CALL TO CONVENTION

Libertarian Party of Michigan <noreply@michiganlp.org>
Reply-To: r.8.38.b5f76b2546ef8678@michiganlp.net

Mike Saliba,
In the role of Chair,
Libertarian Party of Michigan

and the logo



Defendants have also attempted to cause and have caused confusion by registration of "michiganlp.net" to be confusingly similar to "michiganlp.org" [Exhibit 13].

Defendant's infringement has caused harm and damage to the LNC, including monetary harm, political harm and reputational harm to the LNC, the Libertarian Party and the LPM. [Chaddeon Declaration EX39] The infringing use of the registered marks of Plaintiff have also caused dilution and disparagement of the Plaintiff's federally registered trademarks and the good will

associated therewith. [Chadderdon Declaration EX39] Defendants have used the LNC's federally registered marks to, among other things, solicit funds and to illegitimately suggest their activities and organization are affiliated with the Plaintiff without the Plaintiff's consent. [Chadderdon Declaration EX39]

Prior to the filing of this action, Plaintiff and the LPM sent several cease and desist letters to Defendants (Exhibits 6 and 8). Defendants refused to respect Plaintiff's registered marks, thus necessitating this action. [Exhibits 7 and 9] Subsequent to the filing of this action, Defendants have continued to refuse to discontinue their infringing use of the "Libertarian Party" (LP) mark. Defendants have recently stopped their use of the Libertarian Torch-Eagle Logo and have stipulated to no further use.

Because of the on-going and irreparable harm caused by the continued infringement by Defendants, and given the rapidly approaching vitally important period for the nomination of national, Federal and state candidates, raising campaign funds and generating national awareness, a preliminary injunction is necessary to preserve the integrity of the candidate and delegate nomination process and is in the vital public interest of preserving confidence in the electoral process and to avoid public election confusion.

Defendants are willfully and maliciously infringing on the LNC's mark,

diluting the LNC's marks, misleading the public through false advertising and claims, presumptions, or insinuations of affiliation with the Plaintiff, misleading and fraudulent solicitation of political donations, making misrepresentations to the FEC and the State of Michigan claiming the status of being the authorized state committee of the LNC and entitled to use its trademark in a corporate name, engaging in unfair competition with the LNC's authorized affiliate and user of its trademarks, and causing irreparable harm to the LNC.

II. ARGUMENT SUMMARY

This is a straightforward case of trademark infringement (under 15 U.S.C. §1114(a)) and false designation (under 15 U.S.C. §1125(a)). Plaintiff's marks are registered, with one mark incontestable and famous. Defendants use the identical marks, on the identical goods and services, with the specific intent of confusing the public and claiming/insinuating direct affiliation with the Plaintiff. Defendants are not authorized nor licensed to use Plaintiff's marks and have no claim to such authorization. There are no facts in dispute regarding any license to use either trademark and no facts in dispute regarding the use of the trademarks by Defendants. Thus a preliminary injunction is appropriate because, as Plaintiff will demonstrate herein, there is a high likelihood, if not certainty that Plaintiff will

prevail and the balance of all factors is in favor of Plaintiff.

In the sixth Circuit, when considering a motion for a preliminary injunction, the Court considers: “(1) whether the movant has a strong likelihood of success on the merits; (2) whether the movant would suffer irreparable injury absent the injunction; (3) whether the injunction would cause substantial harm to others; and (4) whether the public interest would be served by the issuance of an injunction.”

Graveline v. Johnson, 747 F. App’x 408, 412 (6th Cir. 2018) (quoting *Bays v. City of Fairborn*, 668 F.3d 814, 818–19 (6th Cir. 2012)). also *U.S. v. Edward Rose Sons*, 384 F.3d 258, 261 (6th Cir. 2004). Also see *Certified Restoration Dry Cleaning Network, L.L.C. v. Tenke Corp.*, 511 F.3d 535, 542 (6th Cir. 2007) “factors to be balanced” not required.

All of the factors favor Plaintiff.

(1) Plaintiff has a strong likelihood of success. Plaintiff’s two registered trademarks, one of which is incontestable, are directly copied. There is no issue as to confusion nor as to similarity.

(2) Plaintiff will suffer irreparable harm, voters will be confused and lost, possibly forever, votes will be lost, fund-raising vitally necessary for the party has been and will continue to be misdirected, none of which will be recoverable and voter trust and confidence, not only in the LNP but in politics may be forever

eroded.

(3) The injunction will cause no harm to others, and will in fact confer a benefit by providing voters with greater knowledge by requiring Defendants to distinguish themselves from the Libertarian National Party instead of attempting confusion by the pretense of being licensed by and affiliated with the LNP.

(4) The public interest would clearly be served by an injunction that enforces truth and avoids confusion in political advertising.

III. ARGUMENT

A. Success on the Merits

Plaintiff's Trademark "LIBERTARIAN PARTY" is incontestable, as defined by section 32(b) of the Lanham Act 15 USC §1115(b) which provides that:

To the extent that the right to use the registered mark has become incontestable under section 1065 of this title, the registration shall be conclusive evidence of the validity of the registered mark and of the registration of the mark, of the registrant's ownership of the mark, and of the registrant's exclusive right to use the registered mark in commerce.

The US Supreme Court has established that incontestable status is important to the issue of injunctions:

. . . § 33(b)'s declaration that the registrant has an "exclusive right" to use the mark indicates that incontestable status may be used to enjoin infringement by others. A conclusion that such infringement cannot be enjoined renders meaningless the "exclusive right" recognized by the statute. Moreover, the language in three of the defenses enumerated in § 33(b) clearly contemplates the use of incontestability in infringement actions by plaintiffs. See §§

33(b)(4)-(6), 15 U.S.C. §§ 1115(b)(4)-(6)." *Park 'N Fly, Inc. v. Dollar Park & Fly, Inc.*, 469 U.S. 189, 196 (1985)

In the trademark context, establishing a strong likelihood of success on the merits is "often decisive" in determining that a preliminary injunction is warranted. *PGP, LLC v. TPII, LLC*, 734 F. App'x 330, 332 (6th Cir. 2018). This is because "[i]f the movant is likely to succeed on an infringement claim, irreparable injury is ordinarily presumed, and the public interest will usually favor injunctive relief." *Id.* (citing *Wynn Oil Co. v. Am. Way Serv. Corp.*, 943 F.2d 595, 608 (6th Cir. 1991) and *Lexmark Int'l, Inc. v. Static Control Components, Inc.*, 387 F.3d 522, 532–33 (6th Cir. 2004)). To show that they are likely to succeed on the merits of their infringement and unfair competition claims, Plaintiffs need establish only that: (1) they own the two federally registered trademarks at issue; (2) Defendants are using the marks in commerce; and (3) Defendants' use of the marks is likely to cause confusion. *Hensley Mfg. v. ProPride, Inc.*, 579 F.3d 603, 609 (6th Cir. 2009) (citing 15 U.S.C. § 1114(1)). See *Victory Lane Quick Oil Change, Inc. v. Darwich*, 799 F. Supp.2d 730, 735 (E.D. Mich. 2011) ("Under the Lanham Act . . . we use the same test to decide whether there has been trademark infringement, unfair competition, or false designation of origin"). Here, it is undisputed that Plaintiff LNC owns the "Libertarian Party" and "Libertarian Logo" marks, and undisputed that the "Libertarian Party" mark is incontestable.

Defendants have used both the "Libertarian Party" and "Libertarian Logo" and are not licensed by Plaintiff to use these marks. Defendants continue to use Plaintiff's Libertarian Party mark in commerce. Confusion is certain, as both Plaintiff and Defendants offer the same services in the same channel of trade. Concerning the final element of likelihood of confusion, the Sixth Circuit has held that "proof of continued, unauthorized use of an original trademark by one whose license to use the trademark has been terminated is sufficient to establish 'likelihood of confusion.'" *U.S. Structures, Inc. v. J.P. Structures, Inc.*, 130 F.3d 1185, 1190 (6th Cir. 1997). Because Defendants are using Plaintiff's "LP" trademark without permission and thereby creating a likelihood of confusion, Plaintiffs have established a likelihood of success on the merits of their trademark and unfair competition claims.

B. Irreparable Injury to Plaintiffs Absent the Injunction

The Court must examine whether the Plaintiffs will suffer irreparable injury without the injunction. *Tenke Corp.*, 511 F.3d at 550. The Sixth Circuit has specifically held that "[i]n trademark infringement cases, a likelihood of confusion or possible risk to the requesting party's reputation satisfies the irreparable injury requirement." *Lucky's Detroit, LLC v. Double L, Inc.*, 533 F. App'x 553, 555 (6th Cir. 2013) (citing *Wynn Oil Co.*, 943 F.2d at 608). See *Ford Motor Co. v. Lloyd*

Design Corp., 22 F. App'x 464, 469 (6th Cir. 2001) ("[W]here a plaintiff makes a strong showing of likelihood of confusion, irreparable harm follows as a matter of course."). The reasoning is that irreparable injury stems both from the potential difficulty plaintiff will have in proving damages, and also from "the impairment of intangible values." *Darwich*, 799 F. Supp. 2d at 736 (citing *Wynn Oil*, 943 F.2d at 608). The Sixth Circuit has also acknowledged that "[a] loss of customer goodwill often amounts to irreparable injury." *Basicomputer Corp. v. Scott*, 973 F.2d 507, 511 (6th Cir. 1992).

It is inevitable that Defendants' use of "Libertarian Party" will cause confusion and cause voters, members, potential members and donors to be confused as to the association of Defendants with Plaintiff. Defendants' political positions, political rhetoric and political platforms will be confused and attributed to Plaintiff to the significant and permanent detriment of Plaintiff.

Plaintiff will suffer irreparable harm, voters, members, potential members and donors will be confused and lost, possibly forever, votes will be lost, fund-raising vitally necessary for the party has been and will continue to be misdirected, none of which will be recoverable and voter trust and confidence, not only in the LNP but in politics may be forever eroded.

C. Substantial Harm to Others

The third factor for the Court to consider is whether issuing an injunction would cause substantial harm to others. *Tumblebus Inc. v. Cramer*, 399 F.3d 754, 769 (6th Cir. 2005). In this case, Defendants will not suffer harm if they are compelled to properly identify themselves as an organization that is not affiliated with the Libertarian National Party. Defendants can present their opinions in the free and open market of ideas and ideals, without confusing voters as to the origin and association of those opinions.

The injunction will cause no harm to others, and will in fact confer a benefit by providing voters with greater knowledge, by requiring Defendants to distinguish themselves from the Libertarian National Party instead of attempting confusion by the pretense of being licensed by and affiliated with the LNP. A local chapter of a national organization "cannot complain when they lose the private privileges incident to affiliation," *U.S. Jaycees v. Phila. Jaycees*, 639 F.2d 134, 146. (3d Cir. 1981).

The Defendants are certainly free to start a new organization and solicit funds following the rules for political parties, political action committees, and corporations in the state of Michigan and/or to affiliate with a different national organization using designations other than the LNC's trademarks.

D. Public interest served by the injunction

The final factor to evaluate in deciding a motion for preliminary injunction is “whether the public interest would be served by the issuance of the injunction.” *Tumblebus*, 399 F.3d at 760. As an initial matter, there is a public interest in “preventing consumer confusion and deception in the marketplace and protecting the trademark holder’s property interest in the mark.” *Lorillard Tobacco Co. v. Amouri’s Grand Foods, Inc.*, 453 F.3d 377, 383 (6th Cir. 2006) (citation omitted). Further, as specifically noted by another court in his district, “[t]he public interest is especially served by issuing a preliminary injunction against a former franchisee as a licensee’s status increases the probability of consumer confusion.” *Little Caesar Enterprises, Inc. v. R-J-L Foods, Inc.*, 796 F. Supp. 1026, 1036 (E.D. Mich. 1992) (Edmunds, J.) (quoting *Church of Scientology Int’l v. Elmira Mission of the Church of Scientology*, 794 F.2d 38, (2d Cir. 1986)). This reasoning has been extended from franchises to political parties and their affiliated or former affiliated state organizations. see also *Republican National Committee v. Canegata et. al.*, No. 3:22-cv-0037 (V.I., St. Thomas and St. John Div.) relying on *U.S. Jaycees v. Phila. Jaycees*, 639 F.2d 134, 142-43 (3d Cir. 1981), to extend the reasoning of *Little Caesar and Opticians Ass’n of Am. v. Indep. Opticians of Am.*, 920 F.2d 187, 195 (3d Cir. 1990) to political parties. "When a “splinter group [of the GOP] continue[s] to use” the trademarks that it no longer has permission to use, such a

“concurrent use of the … marks by both parties” constitutes infringement by the splinter group.” [See Preliminary Injunction granted, Exhibit 31]

Because Defendants were previously associated with Plaintiff and because they actively, and improperly, hold themselves out as currently associated with Plaintiff, there is a substantial likelihood that consumers (voters, members, potential members, and donors) will be confused. The public interest would be served by a preliminary injunction that enforces truth and avoids confusion in political advertising.

E. All Factors Weight in Favor of an Injunction

Examined together, or examined individually, all four factors weigh strongly in favor of granting Plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction.

IV. THE FACTS SUPPORT A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

A. Likelihood of Success on the Merits

1. The LNC Owns Valid and Legally Protectable Marks

The LNC owns several federally registered trademarks [Comp ¶¶13, 17-18] as follows: “Libertarian Party” Reg. No. 2,423,459 was registered on January 23, 2001, and has been in use in commerce at least since January of 1972. This mark is incontestable under 15 U.S.C. §1065. [see Exhibit 7] and the “Libertarian” logo Reg. No. 6,037,046 was registered on April 21, 2020, has been in use in commerce

at least since 2015. [see Exhibit 8]

a. The LNC does not recognize the Defendants as legitimate affiliate officeholders entitled to use its marks.

Political parties have a First Amendment right “to organize with like-minded citizens in support of common political goals.” *Tashjian v. Republican Party of Conn.*, 479 U.S. 208, 215 (1986). This constitutional right encompasses “a political party’s decisions about the identity of, and the process for electing, its leaders.” *Eu v. S.F. Cnty. Democratic Cent. Comm.*, 489 U.S. 214, 229 (1989).

b. Defendants use the LNC's trademarks without authorization and in violation of Federal law.

Defendants would have the right to use the LNC’s trademarks “only by affiliation with” the LNC. U.S. Jaycees, 639 F.2d at 142-43.

As detailed throughout the LNC's complaint and supporting exhibits, and as supported herein by Declarations, the Defendants have continued to willfully use the LNC's trademarks even after receiving multiple cease and desist letters [Comp ¶¶22-23][Exhibits 6, 8, 21, 24, 36][See Chadderdon EX39 and Harlos EX40 Declarations] including misleading the public through false advertising and claims, presumptions, or insinuations of affiliation with the Plaintiff, misleading and fraudulent solicitation of political donations, making misrepresentations to the

FEC and the State of Michigan claiming the status of being the authorized state committee of the LNC and entitled to use its trademark in a corporate name, and engaging in unfair competition with the LNC's authorized affiliate and user of its trademarks. [Exhibits 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 20, 23, 25, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38] See Chadderdon and Harlos Declarations EX39 and EX40]

Defendants continue to send out monthly communications to the membership of the LNC's legitimate affiliate claiming their status and disparaging the legitimacy of their annual convention which is set for July 2023. [see Chadderdon Declaration EX39] The recognized affiliate's website is www.michiganlp.org. Defendants have registered and are using the intentionally confusing sites www.michiganlp.net and www.michlp.org. The use of these websites is also causing confusion with the proper licensee of Plaintiff's marks and is thus harming Plaintiff's marks and should be enjoined.

2. Likelihood of Confusion

The Lanham Act prohibits, without consent of the registrant, "the use in commerce [of] any reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation of a registered mark in connection with the sale, offering for sale, distribution, or advertising of any good or services on or in connection with which such use is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake or to deceive." 15 U.S.C.

§1114(1)(a).

In resolving claims for trademark infringement, the critical issue is whether "the simultaneous use of two trademarks is likely to cause confusion." *Lopes v. International Rubber Distributors, Inc.*, 309 F. Supp. 2d 972, 981-982 (N.D. Ohio 2004) quoting *Jet, Inc. v. Sewage Aeration Systems*, 165 F.3d 419, 421 (6th Cir. 1999). "This 'likelihood of confusion' test involves the application of the following facts: (1) strength of the plaintiff's mark, (2) relatedness of the good or services, (3) similarity of the marks, (4) evidence of actual confusion, (5) marketing channels used, (6) likely degree of purchaser care, (7) the defendant's intent in selecting its mark, and (8) likelihood of expansion of the product lines." *Lopes, supra.* at 982 quoting *Frisch's Restaurants, Inc. v. Elby's Big Boy of Steubenville, Inc.*, 670 F. 2d 642, 648 (6th Cir. 1982). "These factors 'imply no mathematical precision, and a plaintiff need not show that all, or even most, of the factors listed are present in any particular case to be successful.'" *Lopes, supra.* at 982 quoting *Wynn Oil Co. v. Thomas*, 839 F.2d 1183, 1183 (6th Cir. 1988). "The ultimate question remains whether relevant consumers are 'likely to believe that the products or services offered by the parties are affiliated in some way.'" *Lopes, supra.* at 982 quoting *Daddy's JUNKY Music Stores v. Big Daddy's Family Music Center*, 109 F. 3d 275, 280 (6th Cir. 1997). The LNC's evidence in its Complaint

and herein readily satisfies all of these elements.

a. Degree of Similarity

The marks used by Defendants are identical to the registered marks, and identical in every way to the marks used by the recognized state affiliate of the LNC. “Very little analysis is needed” where the infringer uses the identical mark and there is a “concurrent use of the … marks by both parties.” *Opticians Ass ’n*, 920 F.2d at 195. That’s because “there is great likelihood of confusion when an infringer uses the exact trademark.” *U.S. Jaycees*, 639 F.2d at 142. This is even more important in this instant case as there is an existing authorized geographical affiliate using the exact same name with the LNC’s trademark of “Libertarian Party.” Further, like the instant case, there was an affiliation relationship, and the dispute was initially caused by an ideological split in the Jaycees’ organization.

In both of these cases, the Third Circuit reversed the district court to the extent it failed to grant a preliminary injunction for the mark-holder, *Opticians Ass ’n*, 920 F.2d at 198, or because the district court failed to grant “a broad injunction” to afford the mark-holder the “broad protection” to which it was “entitled,” *U.S. Jaycees*, 639 F.2d at 143.

In December 2022, the LNC recognized the LPM/LPMEC chaired by Andrew Chadderdon as its official Michigan affiliate entitled to use its marks

[*supra*., Comp ¶¶14, 22-23]. Yet, Defendants continue to use the LNC's marks—the identical marks—to continue operating as a splinter group disassociated from the LNC and in soliciting funds from donors from all over the nation.

Lastly, proof of continued, unauthorized use of an original trademark by a party whose license to use the trademark has been terminated is sufficient to establish "likelihood of confusion." *U.S. Structures, Inc. v. J.P. Structures, Inc.*, 130 F.3d 1185, 1190 (6th Cir. 1997). Where a defendant continues to hold themselves out as having some affiliation with a plaintiff – by continued use of a trademarked name after termination of the affiliation – they are using plaintiff's marks without permission and thereby creating a likelihood of confusion. *Little Caesar Enters. v. Miramar Quick Serv. Rest. Corp.*, No. 2:18-cv-10767, 2019 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 117942 at *14 (E.D. Mich. July 16, 2019).

b. Evidence of Actual Confusion

Although evidence of actual confusion is not required, it is "the best evidence of the likelihood of confusion." *Servpro Intellectual Prop., Inc. v. Blanton*, 651 F. Supp. 3d 710, 724 (W.D. Ky 2020) quoting *Wynn Oil Co. v. Thomas*, 839 F.2d 1183, 1188 (6th Cir. 1988). The legitimately recognized Michigan affiliate has received numerous written and verbal inquiries indicating actual confusion in addition to widespread confusion and questions on social

media. [see Declaration of Caryn Ann Harlos EX40 at ¶39 and Declaration of Andrew Chadderdon EX39 at ¶14(e) referencing Exhibit 34 for samples of email inquiries to the recognized affiliate indicating confusion.] Further, even attendees at Defendants' illegitimate Lansing convention on April 1, 2023, evidenced confusion [see Declaration of Andrew Chadderdon EX39 at ¶3(i) and 14 referencing transcript of Convention video YouTube video at <https://youtu.be/p1TkFtLwyNg> beginning about timestamp 1:20]

First speaker: "I just want clarification. I got an email, I can't remember who signed it. I apologize. It clearly says that the National Organization does not recognize the, us in here. Is that true or just propaganda? Cause I am confused on this issue. So where are we? Meeting Chair: "Andrew (Chadderdon) is the chair of the board that they recognized. So I don't think they have made a position that all of the member who are here are no longer members of the Libertarian Party of Michigan."

c. Strength of the Marks

Federal registration of a trademark is *prima facie* evidence of the mark's validity and of the registrant's exclusive ownership of and right to use the mark.

Wigs for Kids, Inc. v. Wigs 4 Kids of Mich., Inc., No. 17-11471, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 209946 at *10 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 21, 2017) [citing 15 U.S.C. § 1057(b)].

The LNC's "Libertarian Party" trademark has attained incontestability status. An incontestable mark is statutorily entitled to "be conclusive evidence of the validity of the registered mark" 15 USC 1115(b). An incontestable "mark must be

considered strong and worthy of full protection." Lopes, *supra*. at 982 quoting *Wynn Oil Co.*, *supra*. at 600.

Further, the LNC's "Libertarian Party" mark is a "famous mark" as defined by 35 USC 1125(c)(2) because "it is widely recognized by the general consuming public of the United States as a designation of source of the goods or services of the mark's owner." "Libertarian Party" has become famous and acquired secondary meaning through fact that the Party has ran Presidential candidates for the past fifty years and actively runs candidates in multiple elections throughout the entire United States and spends significant amounts of resources on national, statewide and local political advertising. [Harlos Declaration EX40] The "Libertarian Party" mark is valid and enforceable. In the minds of the public, the primary significance of Libertarian Party identifies the source, product and service of the Libertarian Party. *Inwood Labs. v. Ives Labs.*, 456 U.S. 844, n. 11 (1982).

As a "famous" mark, "Libertarian Party" "shall be entitled to an injunction against another person who, . . . commences use of a mark or trade name in commerce that is likely to cause dilution by blurring or dilution by tarnishment of the famous mark, regardless of the presence or absence of actual or likely confusion, of competition, or of actual economic injury." 15 USC 1125(C)(1)

The LNC's "torch eagle" mark is distinctive and the copied use by

Defendants is exact.

d. Intent of the Defendants

All the evidence presented in the LNC's complaint and supporting exhibits shows a definite intent to use the LNC's mark including maliciousness and bad faith [Comp ¶30]. see: Exhibit 35, a flyer originally produced by the recognized Michigan affiliate which was then taken in its entirety by the Defendants with only the QR code swapped out to direct to an unauthorized website, and Exhibit 36, email dated May 24, 2023 in which Defendant Saliba actively tells members to disregard the upcoming legitimate convention by the LNC's recognized Michigan affiliate. In *Lopes, supra.* at 983, it is noted that a "suggestion of intentional copying support[s] an inference that [defendant] intended to confuse.... and bolsters the Court's finding that [plaintiff] is substantially likely to prevail on the merits of his trademark infringement claim."

In this matter, the Defendants also intentionally confused voters with the intent to redirect web traffic by registering and using a website "michiganlp.net" that bears the same name and a very similar design to the recognized affiliates "michiganlp.org" [Comp ¶27][Exhibit 13].

B. The LNC Will Suffer Irreparable Harm

In infringement actions, the general rule is that "an irreparable injury

ordinary follows when a likelihood of confusion or possible risk to reputation appears." *Lopes, supra.* at 983 quoting *Wynn Oil Co., supra.* at 608. To the extent that the LNC has already shown a likelihood of success, it is entitled to a presumption that it will suffer irreparable harm absent an injunction. *Id.* Defendants' soliciting funds from donors using the LNC's marks as evidenced in the LNC's Complaint will irreparably harm the LNC's reputation among and relationships with donors as well as trust that their data will not be used by unauthorized entities, and once wounded, these harms cannot be adequately restored through monetary compensation [Comp ¶¶34, 36, 39][Chadderdon EX 39 and Harlo Declarations EX 40]. The LNC's good name and reputation is presently being tarnished by Defendants' actions drawing attention to this controversy [see Exhibit 37, article dated May 8, 2023, appearing on the front page of the print edition of *The Detroit News*, and also note that Defendant Saliba appeared on *The Robert Ficano Show* on May 14, 2023, see Declaration of Andrew Chadderdon EX39 at ¶3(q)].

This Court's issuance of injunctive relief is the only way to prevent further harm to the LNC's good name and reputation.

C. Substantial Harm to Defendants

Defendants will not suffer harm if they are compelled to properly identify

themselves as an organization that is not affiliated with the Libertarian National Party. Defendants can present their opinions in the free and open market of ideas and ideals. Being enjoined from confusing voters as to the origin and association of those opinions will cause no harm.

D. Public Interest

The public interest warrants granting relief to the LNC. “Public interest … in a trademark case … is most often a synonym for the right of the public not to be deceived or confused.” *Opticians Ass’n*, 920 F.2d at 197; *accord Kos Pharmaceuticals, Inc. v. Andrx Corp.*, 369 F.3d 700, 730 (3rd Cir. 2004), “The most basic public interest at stake in all Lanham Act cases [is] the interest in prevention of confusion, particularly as it affects the public interest in truth and accuracy.” “Where a likelihood of confusion arises out of the concurrent use of a trademark, the infringer’s use damages the public interest.” *S&R Corp. v. Jiffy Lube Intern., Inc.*, 968 F.2d 371, 379 (3rd Cir. 1992).

The likelihood of confusion and actual confusion is definite here because Defendants are knowingly and unlawfully using the LNC’s actual marks and those of its recognized Michigan affiliate and purposefully generating such confusion. This kind of confusion is especially not in the public’s interest; as just one example, federal law already makes it a crime to make false representations in

solicitations for political donations. 18 U.S.C. §1341; 52 U.S.C. §30124. The activities of Defendant Thornton-Canny are already the subject of an FEC complaint filed by the LNC for her fraudulent identification of herself as treasurer of the recognized state committee of the NLP [Comp ¶26]. Further, with all the current attention on elections and election integrity, confusion in the identity of political parties is particularly chaotic to the public interest. In this matter, “an injunction would eliminate confusion generated by [Defendants’] infringement.”

Opticians Ass ’n, 920 F.2d at 198.

V. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court should grant the LNC’s motion for a preliminary injunction to stop Defendants use of Plaintiff’s registered trademarks, award fees for the cost and legal fees necessary for this motion, and grant any and all other relief to which Plaintiff may show itself to be entitled.

June 15, 2023

Respectfully Submitted,

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**ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFF
LIBERTARIAN NATIONAL
COMMITTEE, INC.**

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN**

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of LPMEC
2	USPTO "Libertarian Party" Reg. No. 2,423,459
3	USPTO "Libertarian" logo Reg. No. 6,037,046
4	Screenshot of front page of Plaintiff's website LP.org
5	Libertarian Party Bylaws
6	Cease and desist letter from Eric Doster, Esq. dated February 15, 2023
7	Response email from Defendants' former board member Scotty Boman dated February 15, 2023
8	Cease and desist letter from LNC Chair Angela McArdle dated February 16, 2023
9	Response letter from Brandon G. Warzybok dated February 8, 2023
10	Screenshot of Michigan campaign finance filing dated April 20, 2023 * <i>inadvertently referred to as Exhibit 9 in Plaintiff's Complaint</i>

<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Description</u>
11	Amended Statements of Organization dated February 5, 2023, and March 19, 2023, filed by Angela Thornton to the FEC
12	Letter from the FEC to LNC counsel dated November 17, 2016
13	Screenshot of WhoIs information for the michiganlp.net domain
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15	Email from Plaintiff to Michigan membership dated March 3, 2023
16	Email from Defendants dated March 3, 2023, and screenshot of email header showing spoofed sender
17	Screenshots of Twitter and Facebook pages infringing upon Plaintiff's Trademark
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19	Donation page from Defendants' website
20	Screenshot of post from Defendant Saliba joking about burning any cease and desist letters, screenshot of post from Defendant Canny describing damaging Plaintiff's brand as a "Holy Quest," picture of Defendants' fellow board member Brian Ellison disrupting a legitimate board meeting by stripping off his clothes, and

<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Description</u>
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21	Email from Andrew Chadderdon to LPGC notifying of intent to disaffiliate and to cease further infringing activities
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<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Description</u>
29	Email from Daniel Ziembra of the LNC recognized affiliate to the LPM local affiliate chairs announcing a special convention
30	Email from Defendant Brungardt dated January 31, 2023, announcing a call to convention for the same date as the legitimate special convention
31	Preliminary Injunction granted in <i>Republican National Committee v. Canegata et. al</i> , No. 3:22-cv-0037 (V.I., St. Thomas and St. John Div.)
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34	Samples of email inquiries to the recognized affiliate indicating member confusion
35	Flyer originally produced by the recognized Michigan affiliate which was then taken in its entirety by the Defendants with only the QR code swapped out to direct to an unauthorized website

<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Description</u>
36	Email from Defendant Saliba dated May 24, 2023, actively tells members to disregard the upcoming legitimate convention by the LNC's recognized Michigan affiliate and uses Plaintiff's Trademark
37	Article appearing in The Detroit News on May 8, 2023
38	Email from Defendant Van Alstine dated May 31, 2023, planning new membership card using Plaintiff's Trademark which will confuse membership over which entity is the legitimate affiliate
39	Declaration of Andrew Chadderdon
40	Declaration of Caryn Ann Harlos

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN

LIBERTARIAN NATIONAL
COMMITTEE, INC.,

Plaintiff,
v.

MIKE SALIBA, et. al.

Defendants

CIVIL ACTION NO.:

23-cv-11074

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

DECLARATION OF ANDREW CHADDERDON

Under 28 U.S.C. §1746, I, Andrew Chadderdon, declare as follows, under
penalty of perjury:

1. I am over the age of 18, of sound mind, and otherwise competent to
provide this declaration under penalty of perjury.
2. I am the Chair for the Libertarian Party of Michigan and the President
of the Libertarian Party of Michigan Executive Committee, Inc.
3. In these roles I have personally witnessed and seen the effects of the
actions of the Defendants that will continue and worsen if not enjoined.
Specifically, the Defendants, individually or collectively have:

- a) Through their actions and this resulting controversy have turned away many active members and donors who previously had been engaged for years.
- b) Solicited political and legal defense donations using the Party's name and branding.
- c) Taken our private membership data in violation of signed NDAs for communications causing a lack of trust and an unwillingness for new persons to sign-up for communications and membership.
- d) Impersonated through "email spoofing" our domain and informational email address.
- e) Regularly sent "responses" to our official communications disparaging our legitimacy, instructing members to ignore our communications, and sending out completely contradictory information, all while claiming their communications are the official responses of the Party.
- f) Spread frivolous claims that our actions, rather than their own, are jeopardizing the Party's ballot access and ability to run candidates.
- g) Forced the calling of a special convention that none of the Defendants attended and also attempted to have the venue contract cancelled with claims that the signers were not authorized to do so.
- h) Advertised and held illegitimate meetings claiming they were official meetings of the Party.

- i) Purported to change the Party Bylaws at an illegitimate convention thereby confusing the membership as to the actual rules of the Party and their rights and the validity of their convention in relation to the special convention called by the recognized affiliate on the same date.
- j) Inflicted reputational damage by misleading communications to nationally prominent figures such as Presidential hopeful Jacob Hornberger.
- k) Forced the wasting of Party funds and resources in legal costs and fees and well as filing fees with Michigan in our attempts to correct the corporate records.
- l) Filed false paperwork with Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, Michigan Bureau of Elections, and the FEC.
- m) Refused to properly turn over the bank account assets leading to the effective freezing of over \$38,000.00 in assets and harassed the bank to the point where it felt compelled to file an interpleader action.
- n) Refused to turn over the Party's passwords and logins to needed resources.
- o) Refused to turn over Party assets including the Post Office Box, phone number, PayPal account, and Amazon services account.
- p) Refused to turn over the Party's EIN which is preventing the Party from opening a new bank account and fundraising.

- q) Defamed various board and Party members with the press including a front page article in the Detroit News and interview on local radio show (Robert Ficano Show) causing both myself and the Party reputational damage and embarrassment.
- r) Filed a false take-down complaint with the Party's domain name provider.
- s) Impersonated the Party on social media.
- t) Instigated the blocking of members from being selected as delegates to the special convention.
- u) Attempted to hijack the digital assets of the Libertarian Party of Wayne

County (a Party sub-affiliate) and using a deceptive domain for that sub-affiliate to redirect to their false website.

4. Exhibit 15 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of an announcement distributed by Plaintiff in an effort to correct the confusion caused by Defendants' misinformation campaign and unauthorized use of Plaintiff's trademarks.

5. Exhibit 16 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of the March 3, 2023, e-mail Call to Convention from the unrecognized Libertarian Party of Michigan including the email spoofing.

6. Exhibit 20 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of a collection of social media posts of some of the Defendants along with a photograph of one of

their supporters disrupting a legitimate meeting indicating that they will not comply with the cease and desist letters from Plaintiff.

7. Exhibit 21 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of an e-mail from the recognized Libertarian Party of Michigan to the Libertarian Party of Genesee County Chaired by Defendant Canny demanding a cease and desist or be disaffiliated from the recognized affiliate.

8. Exhibit 24 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of an e-mail from the recognized Libertarian Party of Michigan to the Libertarian Party of West Michigan chaired by Defendant Buzuma demanding a recission of its failure to recognize the legitimate affiliate or be disaffiliated.

9. Exhibit 28 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of Meeting Minutes Libertarian Party of Michigan Libertarian Executive Committee Meeting by Zoom 25 January 2023, demonstrating that the majority of the Defendants accepted the Chairmanship of Andrew Chadderdon without objection and that Defendant Brundardt agreed to add Mr. Chadderdon as a signatory to the Libertarian Party of Michigan bank account.

10. Exhibit 29 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of a January 30, 2023, e-mail from Daniel Ziembra, the Secretary of the recognized affiliate, to the Libertarian Party of Michigan local affiliate chairs, announcing a special

convention which was properly called and authorized via a petition of the membership.

11. Exhibit 30 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of a January 31 e-mail from Defendant Brungardt announcing a call to convention for the illegitimate Libertarian Party of Michigan on the same date as the legitimate special convention with no authority to do so.

12. Exhibit 36 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of a mass distribution e-mail from Defendant Saliba, representing his group to be the Libertarian Party of Michigan and using the “Libertarian Party” trademark.

13. Exhibit 34 attached hereto are true and accurate copies of some email inquiries received indicating actual confusion on the part of Libertarian Party of Michigan membership.

14. Exhibit 36 is a true and accurate copy of an email sent by Defendant Saliba to the membership of the Libertarian Party of Michigan instructing them to ignore the recognized affiliate and its upcoming convention.

15. Exhibit 38 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of an email sent by Defendant Van Alstine planning a new membership card which will confuse members into thinking they are members of the legitimate Michigan Libertarian Party affiliate.

Executed on 6/1/23.



Andrew Chadderton, LPM/LPMEC Chair

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN

LIBERTARIAN NATIONAL
COMMITTEE, INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

MIKE SALIBA, et. al.

Defendants

CIVIL ACTION NO.:

23-cv-11074

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

DECLARATION OF CARYN ANN HARLOS

Under 28 U.S.C. §1746, I, Caryn Ann Harlos, declare as follows, under
penalty of perjury:

1. I am over the age of 18, of sound mind, and otherwise competent to provide this declaration under penalty of perjury.
2. I am the National Secretary for the Libertarian National Committee, Inc., a Registered Parliamentarian with the National Association of Parliamentarians, and a Certified Paralegal with the National Association of Legal Assistants.

3. As part of my duties as LNC Secretary, I have to regularly interface with affiliate boards and officers to request information on their conventions,

bylaws, and answer member questions. Additionally, I have to provide accurate information on biennial convention procedures, delegate allocations, and entitlements to committee appointments as well as assist in regional formations.

4. With the upcoming 2024 biennial convention, it is essential that I have clarity on the persons entitled to receive the above information and communicate to me accurate information representing their state affiliates and their memberships.

5. Any confusion on the part of membership or myself as to the proper representatives entitled to hold themselves out as representatives of the official affiliate entitled to claim affiliation by using the LNC's trademarks will make the performance of my fiduciary duties to the LNC at best extraordinarily difficult and more time consuming as a volunteer.

6. I have personally witnessed widespread confusion regarding the identity of the Michigan affiliate caused by the unauthorized use of the LNC's trademarks and the damaging of the LNC's reputation and effectiveness.

7. I have reviewed the Complaint and Motion for Temporary Restraining Order and/or Preliminary Injunction against the Defendants. To the best of my knowledge, the allegations contained therein are true.

8. "Libertarian Party" has become famous and acquired secondary meaning through fact that the Party has ran Presidential candidates for the past fifty

years and actively runs candidates in multiple elections throughout the entire United States and spends significant amounts of resources on national, statewide and local political advertising.

9. Exhibit 1 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of The Articles of Incorporation and the Bylaws of the Libertarian Party of Michigan as filed with the Michigan Licensing and Regulatory Agency.

10. Exhibit 2 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of the “Libertarian Party” trademark registration, showing the section 15 incontestability designation.

11. Exhibit 3 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of the “Libertarian Logo” trademark registration.

12. Exhibit 4 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of the first page of the Libertarian Party web site.

13. Exhibit 5 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of the Libertarian National Party Bylaws.

14. Exhibit 6 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of a cease and desist letter sent to Defendant Brungardt on February 15, 2023.

15. Exhibit 7 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of a February 15, 2023, e-mail from Scotty Boman, a board member of the illegitimate affiliate, in response to the notice letter of February 15, 2023.

16. Exhibit 8 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of a February 16, 2023, cease and desist letter from Plaintiff to Defendant Brundgardt.

17. Exhibit 9 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of Mr. Warzybok's February 17, 2023, response to Plaintiff's February 16, 2023 cease and desist letter.

18. Exhibit 10 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy from the Michigan Department of Elections demonstrating the unauthorized use of Plaintiff's registered trademarks by Defendants.

19. Exhibit 11 attached hereto are a true and accurate copies of Statements of Organization filed by Defendants with the Federal Election Commission demonstrating the unauthorized use of Plaintiff's registered trademarks by Defendant Thornton-Canny.

20. Exhibit 12 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of a letter from the Federal Election Commission, dated November 17, 2016, recognizing the correct Libertarian Party of Michigan as a state committee of a national party.

21. Exhibit 13 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of a record obtained from WhoIs.net demonstrating the February 3, 2023, registration of the domain name "michiganlp.net" by Defendants so as to be confusing similar to the registered domain name "michiganlp.org" used by the recognized Michigan State affiliate of Plaintiff.

22. Exhibit 14 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of a document obtained from the records of the Michigan Licensing and Regulatory Agency demonstrating the illegitimate claim of transfer of chairmanship to Defendants and unauthorized use of the Plaintiff's trademark as a corporate name

23. Exhibit 17 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of the Twitter account page of the Defendants purporting to be the officers of the illegitimate Libertarian Party of Michigan (with an additional website of michlp.org which redirects to the illegitimate website of michiganlp.net) and a true and accurate copy of the Defendants' Facebook page demonstrating Defendants' intentional confusion.

24. Exhibit 18 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of the front page of michiganlp.net containing the Bylaws of the organization headed by the Defendants purporting to be the officers of the illegitimate Libertarian Party of Michigan.

25. Exhibit 19 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of the membership solicitation page on michiganlp.net.

26. Exhibit 21 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of an e-mail from the recognized Libertarian Party of Michigan to the Libertarian Party of Genesee County Chaired by Defendant Canny demanding a cease and desist or be disaffiliated from the recognized affiliate.

27. Exhibit 22 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of the header of the Facebook page of the Libertarian Party of Genesee County.

28. Exhibit 23 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of a donor solicitation page on michiganlp.net ran through the Libertarian Party of Genesee County

29. Exhibit 25 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of the front page of the website of the Libertarian Party of West Michigan.

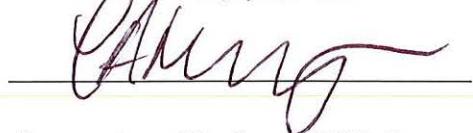
30. Exhibit 26 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of the Bylaws of the Libertarian Party of Michigan as amended June 26, 2021.

31. Exhibit 27 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Libertarian Party of Michigan issued December 19, 2022.

32. Exhibit 35 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of a flier copied by Defendants purporting to be the officers of the illegitimate Libertarian Party of Michigan and altered by substitution of Defendants QR code for the Plaintiff's QR code so as to misdirect voters, members, and donors.

33. Exhibit 37 attached hereto is a true and accurate copy of an article appearing in The Detroit News on May 8, 2023.

Executed on 6/1/23.



Caryn Ann Harlos, LNC Secretary